



# A Day's Tour

In "Old Kentucky"

Farmington

Nazareth

Bardstown

Federal Hill

Gethsemani

Knob Creek

Muldrough Hill

Hodgenville

Lincoln Farm

Elizabethtown

Camp Knox

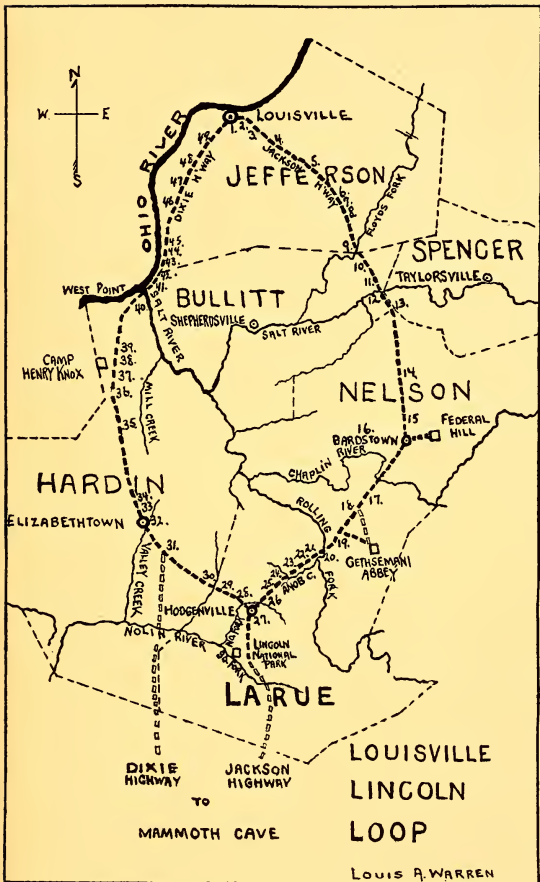
**Mammoth Cave**



Presented to the Lincoln Life Library  
by the author, Louis A. Warren



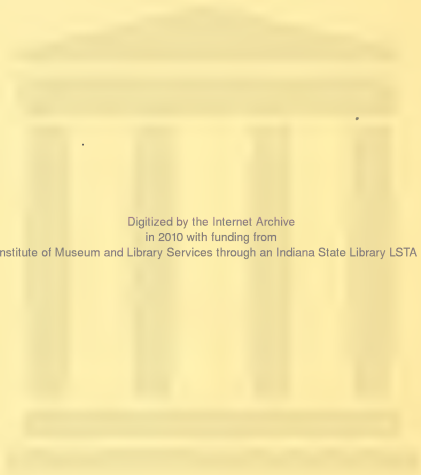
# Louisville Lincoln Loop Map



## Key To Map

- County Lines.
- Louisville Lincoln Loop.
- Detours on Loop.
- County Seats.
- Parks and Reservations.

1, 2, etc. see pages 10 to 17 inclusive.



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Louisville  
Lincoln Loop



A Day's Tour  
In  
"Old Kentucky"

Louis A. Warren



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Louis A Warren

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## Preface

**T**HE establishment of national highways for motor-driven cars has done much to create an interest in places of historical import, hitherto inaccessible to the tourist. Many points remote from the general lines of travel by rail, have now become centers of interest, because they are easily reached over some hard surface road. Itineraries taking more than a week to cover by rail and livery hire can now be made in a single day. Much more satisfaction is derived from a series of visits on one trip, to places of relative value, than may be had from disconnected visits.

The Jackson and Dixie Highways, running north and south through Kentucky, have done much to popularize many world famous places long neglected. Both highways pass through Louisville and continuing in southwardly directions form an elliptical shaped loop, with the converging roadways at the southern extremity only twelve miles apart. This twelve mile link has been made a national road project, providing government supervision for the entire loop.

It is a strange co-incident that there should be located on this loop, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and four other homes in Kentucky once occupied by the Lincoln family. This fact has suggested that these connecting highways might well be called the "Louisville Lincoln Loop." With at least a dozen other places of historical importance on this loop, there should be no challenge to the claim that it is the most interesting one day's automobile trip west of the Alleghany Mountains.

# Preface

(Continued)

The purpose of this publication is to present sufficient data that will allow the tourist a full appreciation of the places of interest, and to so divide the time to be spent in traveling and sight seeing, that the entire trip may be made in twelve hours. The time schedule has been so arranged that the tourist may arrive at the points where visiting hours are observed, within the required time. This will necessitate a close following of the time table. The average speed for the entire trip of eight traveling hours is about 17 miles an hour. Four hours are used for sight seeing and the noon luncheon.

The historical data provided is from authoritative sources, in most cases being furnished by individuals representing the various institutions. The Lincoln discussions are based on the extensive research made by the writer, who has been able for the first time to definitely locate many of the places connected with Lincoln history in Kentucky.

The illustrations, featuring entrances, are intended to be introductory rather than comprehensive. They are appearing for the first time in print. With but two exceptions, "Farmington," furnished by Eugene Stuart, Secretary Louisville Automobile Club, and Camp Knox, supplied by Miss Lula Robinson, these photographs were taken by the writer for this book.

LOUIS A. WARREN.

Elizabethtown, Kentucky,  
"First Home of Lincoln's Parents."

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# Louisville Lincoln Loop Itinerary

## Out Jackson Highway, Return Dixie Highway

(This route preferred to the reverse route)

Map Index	Time A. M.	No. of Miles	Towns and Turns Enroute
1.	6:00	0.0	LOUISVILLE, corner Broadway and Fourth. East on Broadway.
2.	....	1.8	Turn right, at end of Broadway, Cave Hill Cemetery. Now on Bardstown Road, follow trolley.
3.	....	2.0	Bear left at forks, store in center. Continue with double line of trolley.
4.	....	4.5	Bear right at forks, store in center. Continue with trolley. Farmington 1 mile on left, 600 feet from road at Gardner Ave. See page 20.
5.	....	7.4	BUECHEL, station on left, cross R. R. Ahead on Bardstown Rd. or Jackson Highway. See page 18.
6.	....	11.0	Bear right, forks at store. Ahead on Jackson Highway.
7.	....	11.8	FERN CREEK, bank on left. Ahead through town.
8.	....	12.9	ASHVILLE. Ahead, avoid road to left just beyond.
9.	6:50	17.7	FLOYD'S FORK. First Lincoln settlement in Kentucky. See page 21.
	6:55		Turn right, cross bridge over Floyd's Fork.
10.	....	20.3	MT. WASHINGTON, four corners. Now in Bullitt County. Turn right, ahead short distance, bear left at fork.
11.	....	23.1	SMITHVILLE, store on right. Ahead on Jackson Highway.
12.	....	23.6	SALT RIVER BRIDGE, steel structure. Cross bridge and ahead.
13.	....	25.9	HIGHGROVE. Corner of Bullitt, Spencer and Nelson Counties. Bear right at fork just beyond.
14.	....	33.2	COX'S CREEK, store on right. Ahead. Now in Nelson County.
15.	....	36.8	NAZARETH. Back from road one-half mile on right. See page 22. Ahead, leaving fair grounds on right, cross R. R.
16.	8:10	39.5	BARDSTOWN. Court House Square. See page 23. (a) To Federal Hill, "Old Kentucky Home" (1 mile). See page 24. Turn square left

# Out Jackson Highway, Return Dixie Highway

(Continued)

Map Index	Time A. M.	No. of Miles	Towns and Turns Enroute
			at court house on Market St. Descend steep grade, bear right at fork. Cross bridge, turn right at fork beyond bridge. Ahead to Federal Hill, one-half mile on right of road. (15 m. stop.) Return to Bardstown same route.
			(b) Grave of John Fitch. Leave car on Court House Square. See page 28. Cemetery in rear of garage in corner of square.
			(c) St. Joseph's Cathedral. Enter car. See page 26. Leave square opposite direction from Federal Hill. Continue two blocks. Cathedral on right. (15 m. stop.)
	9:00		Keep ahead after leaving Cathedral.
		39.8	Bear left at fork on Jackson Highway. Ahead under covered wooden bridge.
17.	....	45.5	BALLTOWN. Ahead on Jackson Highway.
18.	....	49.1	Road on left. Avoid in wet weather. (The road to the left may be used in dry weather. Short cut to Gethsemani, saves five miles.) Ahead on Jackson Highway.
19.	9:50	54.1	NEW HAVEN, bank on right, four corners. (a) Detour to Gethsemani Abbey, 3½ miles. See page 29. Turn left, then straight thru town. Bear left at fork down short incline. Turn square left at end of road. Ahead, Abbey at end of road. 30 m. stop. Return to New Haven by same route.
	10:50		Turn left at four corners, upon return from detour. Ahead one block cross R. R.
20.	....	54.9	ROLLING FORK RIVER. Steel bridge. Cross bridge. Now in Larue County.
21.	....	56.3	ATHERTONVILLE. Distilleries on both sides of road. Ahead on Jackson Highway.
22.	11:00	56.5	KNOB CREEK SCHOOL HOUSE SITE. Where Lincoln attended. See page 30. Stop at first farmhouse on right after leaving Athertonville.

# Out Jackson Highway, Return Dixie Highway

(Continued)

Map Index	Time A. M.	No. of Miles	Towns and Turns Enroute
	11:05		Ahead with Knob Creek on left.
23.	11:10	57.4	KNOB CREEK SWIMMING HOLE. Lincoln saved from drowning. (See page 30.) Stop 300 feet before reaching wooden bridge (5 m.)
	11:15		Bear left at road fork, cross bridge.
24.	11:20	58.2	KNOB CREEK HOME SITE. Where Lincoln lived. See page 30. Cross bridge, site of cabin in field to right. 5 min. stop.
	11:25.		Ahead with farm on both sides of road.
25.	....	60.0	MULDRAUGH'S HILL. Cross small bridge, sharp turn to left with road. See page 32. Stop at next sharp turn to right. Five minutes. Ahead on winding road up hill.
26.	....	61.6	Turn right at prominent fork, down slight grade. Ahead on Jackson Highway.
27.	12:00	66.2	HODGENVILLE, Court House Square, Lincoln Statue in square. Page 33. 45 minutes for dinner at Hodgenville, or basket lunch at the park. 30 min. for sight seeing at park. (a) Detour to Lincoln National Park, 3 miles. See page 34. Leave square with statue on right. Ahead up steep grade on Jackson Highway. Thru two brick columns, boundary of Park. Ahead to two granite gate posts on right side of road. Turn right off Jackson Highway thru gate posts. Return to Hodgenville same route, or on to Mammoth Cave. See page 35.
	P. M.		
	1:45		Leave Hodgenville with Lincoln statue on left. Ahead thru town, across bridge, up incline.
28.	....	66.9	Turn to left at pond. Avoid road leading straight ahead.
29.	....	70.8	Turn to right after road makes sharp turn to left. Avoid road ahead leading to Tonieville.
30.	....	71.8	Cross bridge and then R. R. Now in Hardin County.
31.	....	75.3	Turn to right at end of road. See page 36. Now on Dixie Highway. Cross R. R. four times.

# Out Jackson Highway, Return Dixie Highway

(Continued)

Map Index	Time P. M.	No. of Miles	Towns and Turns Enroute
32.	2:30	77.5	ELIZABETHTOWN, Court House Square. Enter facing court house. Park car in court house square to visit places of interest. See pages 38 and 40. Twenty minutes at Elizabethtown.
	2:50		Leave Elizabethtown, street leading from rear of court house. Cross bridge at town limits. Avoid road to left after crossing bridge.
33.	....	78.7	SULPHUR WELL on right opposite road above mentioned. Water free, high medicinal qualities.
34.	....	79.0	OLD GOV. HELM ESTATE on right of road. Avoid road to left just beyond.
35.	....	87.5	Four corners, keep straight ahead. See page 41. Six miles on road to right Thomas Lincoln once lived. Road closed.
36.	....	92.6	NEW STITHTON. Camp Knox boundary. Store on right. Turn left onto concrete, cross R. R.
37.	....	94.1	STITHTON. Bank on right., Ahead, cross R. R., then under R. R.
38.	4:00	94.6	CAMP KNOX. Station on right. See page 42. Twenty minute stop.
	4:20		Ahead, cross R. R. just beyond.
39.	....	96.4	TIP TOP. Station on right. Ahead with R. R., then under R. R., cross R. R.
40.	....	104.8	WEST POINT. Station on right. Ahead, cross R. R.
41.	4:45	105.0	SALT RIVER BRIDGE. Ohio River to the left. Cross bridge. Now in Jefferson County. Ahead on macadam, cross R. R. Bear to right.
42.	....	108.5	KOSMOSDALE. Factories on right. Ahead through town.
43.	....	110.4	MEADOWLAWN. Bank on right. Ahead on Dixie Highway thru town.
44.	....	111.4	ORELL. Store at end of road. Turn left, short distance join trolley.
45.	....	113.7	VALLEY. Ahead with trolley.
46.	....	120.3	SHIVELY. Bank in center of fork. Bear to left. Now on 18th Street.
47.	....	123.0	Four corners. Store on left. Turn right. Now on Hill St., cross R. R. twice.
48.	....	124.5	Corner Hill and Fourth, store on left. Turn left. Now on South Fourth St. Ahead to Broadway.
1.	6:00	126.0	LOUISVILLE. Corner of Broadway and Fourth Sts.

# Louisville Lincoln Loop Itinerary

## Out Dixie Highway, Return Jackson Highway

Map Index	Time A. M.	No. of Miles	Towns and Turns Enroute
1.	7:00	0.0	LOUISVILLE, corner Broadway and Fourth. South with trolley on South Fourth St.
48.	....	1.5	Turn right, store on left at meeting of cross trolley. Now on Hill St. Cross R. R. twice.
47.	....	3.0	Turn left at end of street meeting cross trolley. Now on 18th St.
46.	....	5.7	SHIVELY, bank on left. Bear right with trolley.
45.	....	12.3	Valley. Ahead on Dixie Highway. See page 36.
44.	....	14.6	ORELL, store on left. Bear to the right.
43.	....	15.6	MEADOWLAWN. Ahead on Dixie Highway.
42.	....	17.5	KOSMOSDALE, factories on right. Ahead through town.
41.	....	18.7	Turn right on road just beyond R. R. Ahead with road. Ohio River on right.
41.	8:15	21.0	SALT RIVER BRIDGE. Cross bridge. Now in Hardin County. Cross R. R.
40.	....	21.2	WEST POINT, station on left. Ahead through town.
39.	....	24.0	Forks, R. R. tressel just beyond. Bear to right on concrete. Under R. R. Ahead with R. R.
39.	....	29.6	TIPTOP, station on left. Ahead with R. R. Cross R. R.
38.	8:40	31.4	CAMP KNOX, station on left. See page 42. Twenty minute stop. Forks, take left under R. R.
37.	....	29.9	STITHTON, bank on left. Cross R. R. Straight through town.
		32.1	Four corners. Ahead cross R. R.
36.	....	33.4	NEW STITHTON, end of concrete at store. Turn to right on Dixie Highway.
35.	....	38.5	Four corners, keep straight ahead. See page 41. On road to left Thomas Lincoln once lived. Road closed.
34.	....	47.0	OLD GOV. HELM ESTATE on left of road. Ahead down winding hill.
33.	....	47.3	SULPHUR WELL on left opposite blacksmith shop. Water free, high medicinal qualities. Cross cement bridge at town limits. Ahead through town to square. See page 40.



# Out Dixie Highway, Return Jackson Highway

(Continued)

Map Index	Time A. M.	No. of Miles	Towns and Turns Enroute
32.	10:10	48.5	ELIZABETHTOWN, Court House Square. Enter at rear of Court House. Twenty minutes in Elizabethtown for sight seeing. See pages 38 and 40.
	10:30		Leave Elizabethtown on street in front of Court House. Ahead through town. Cross R. R. four times before next turn. Continue on Dixie Highway.
31.	....	50.7	Prominent fork, leave Dixie Highway. Turn to left up steep grade.
30.	....	54.1	Cross R. R., then cross bridge. Now in Larue County.
29.	....	55.1	Bear to left at end of road. Sharp turn to right just beyond.
28.	....	59.1	Bear to right at end of road. Pond on right hand side.
27.	11:15	59.8	HODGENVILLE. Square Court House on left, Lincoln statue on right. See page 33. (a) Detour to Lincoln National Park, 3 miles. See page 34. Straight ahead thru town up hill out of square. Ahead on Jackson Highway. Thru two brick columns, boundary of park. Turn right off Jackson thru granite gate posts. Thirty minutes for sight seeing at Park. Forty-five minutes for basket luncheon at park or return to Hodgenville for dinner. Return to Hodgenville, same route, or on to Mammoth Cave. Page 35.
	P. M.		
	1:00		Turn to right at Hodgenville Court House. Leave town from rear of Court House.
26.	....	64.4	Ahead on Jackson Highway. See page 18. Road from right joining. Keep ahead.
25.	....	66.0	MULDRAUGH'S HILL. See page 32. Continue down winding road. Stop at sharp turn to left on cliff near bottom of hill. Five minutes for sight seeing. Turn sharply to right at foot of hill. Cross small bridge.
24.	1:35	67.8	LINCOLN KNOB CREEK HOME. See page 30. Five minute stop. Site of cabin on left of road just before crossing bridge.
	1:40		Ahead across bridge on Jackson Highway.

# Out Dixie Highway, Return Jackson Highway

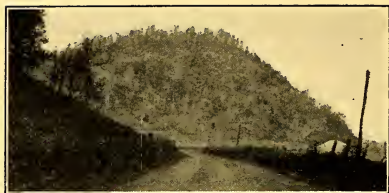
(Continued)

Map Index	Time P. M.	No. of Miles	Towns and Turns Enroute
23.	1:45	68.6	KNOB CREEK SWIMMING HOLE. See page 30. Five minutes stop. Cross small bridge, take road to right at fork beyond. Stop 300 feet beyond fork. 5 minutes.
	1:50		Ahead on Jackson Highway. Knob Creek on right.
22.	1:55	69.5	KNOB CREEK SCHOOL SITE. See page 30. Five minute stop. Stop at farm house on left just before entering town.
	2:00		Ahead to town.
21.	....	69.7	ATHERTONVILLE. Distilleries on both sides of road. Ahead thru town.
20.	....	71.1	ROLLING FORK BRIDGE, over river. Cross bridge. Now in Nelson County.
19.	2:10	71.9	NEW HAVEN. Cross R. R., depot on right. Four corners, bank on left.
			(a) Detour to Gethsemani Abbey, 3½ miles. See page 29. Turn to right at four corners mentioned above. Straight thru town. Bear left at fork down short incline. Turn square left at end of road. Ahead, Abbey at end of road. Thirty minutes stop. Return to New Haven by same route, or see note below. (Dirt road to Jackson Highway saves 5 miles. All right in dry weather. Leaving Abbey gate, take immediate right at corner of Abbey lot. Ahead, end of road turn right onto Jackson Highway.)
	3:10		Leave New Haven, on Jackson Highway. Continuing route left at beginning of detour.
18.	....	76.9	Road joining Jackson Highway from Gethsemani Abbey. Straight ahead.
17.	....	80.5	BALLTOWN. Ahead on Jackson Highway. Ahead under covered bridge.
		86.2	Fork at edge of town. Bear to right. Stop at Cathedral just beyond on left.
16.	4:00	86.5	BARDSTOWN. Court House in square. See page 23. (a) St. Joseph's Cathedral on Jackson Highway. See page 26. Visit before entering center of town. 15 minutes.

# Out Dixie Highway, Return Jackson Highway

(Continued)

Map Index	Time P. M.	No. of Miles	Towns and Turns Enroute
			(b) Grave of John Fitch. See page 28. 10 minutes. Cemetery in rear of garage on right entering square.
			(c) Federal Hill. Detour 1 mile. See page 24. 15 minutes. Leave court house on opposite side from entrance of Jackson Highway. Descend steep grade, bear right at fork. Cross bridge, turn right at fork beyond bridge. Ahead to Federal Hill, one-half mile on right. Return to Bardstown.
	4:50		Leave Bardstown on road leading from in front of Court House. Ahead through town. Cross R. R.
		89.0	Fair grounds on left. Avoid road on right just beyond.
15.	....	89.2	NAZARETH, one-half mile to left. Visiting hours do not allow stop. Page 22. Straight ahead on Jackson Highway.
14.	....	92.7	Forks, with store in center. Bear to right.
14.	....	92.8	COX'S CREEK. Ahead thru town.
13.	....	100.1	HIGH GROVE. Corner of Bullitt, Spencer and Nelson Counties. Ahead on Jackson Highway. Now in Bullitt County.
12.	....	102.4	SALT RIVER BRIDGE, steel structure. Cross bridge and ahead.
11.	....	103.9	SMITHVILLE. Store on left. Ahead on Jackson Highway.
10.	....	105.7	MT. WASHINGTON, end of road. Bear right then at four corners, turn left.
9.	6:05	108.3	FLOYDS FORK. First Lincoln settlement in Kentucky. See page 21.
	6:10		Cross small bridge, bear left. Now in Jefferson County.
8.	....	113.1	ASHVILLE. Through on Jackson Highway.
7.	....	114.2	FERN CREEK, bank on right. Ahead through town.
6.	....	115.0	Junction of road from right. Ahead.
5.	....	118.6	BUECHEL, station on right. Cross R. R. and ahead. "Farmington" 2 miles. See page 20.
4.	....	121.5	Cross trolley and ahead.
3.	....	124.0	Junction with road from right at store. Ahead.
2.	....	125.2	Four corners, irregular. Turn to left. Now on Broadway. Ahead. Cross R. R.
1.	7:00	126.0	LOUISVILLE, corner Broadway and Fourth.



## The Jackson Highway

Jackson Highway opposite Lincoln's Knob Creek Home

**T**HE Jackson Highway is a national road project, which reaches from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. A portion of the Kentucky segment as early as 1800 was an established highway and was known by the citizens of Hardin county as the old Cumberland Road. The highway from Louisville south was called the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, and the part of the road from Bardstown south was called the Bardstown and Green River Turnpike. This was the first road in Kentucky to receive state aid, the legislature of Kentucky making an appropriation in 1821.

Certainly no twenty-five miles of road in Kentucky, and possibly no twenty-five miles of highway in the United States, is so rich in points of historical interest, as the Jackson Highway from Bardstown to Hodgenville. Here the churchman, the artist, the musician, the mechanic, the naturalist and the patriot may find subjects for study which reach back more than a century.

The churchman, and especially if he be of Catholic faith, may visit Nazareth, the mother house of the Sisters of Charity; St. Joseph's Cathedral, the oldest west of the Alleghanies, and Gethsemani, the Trappist Monastery. In fact, this whole territory is the very genesis of Catholicism in the West.

The artist, interested in the great paintings of the old masters, may find in St. Joseph's works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Van Eyck, Van Bree and Murillo—a priceless collection.

The mechanic, while standing at the grave of John Fitch, traditional inventor of the first steamboat, may feel that he is not far from the scene of the first efforts of the pioneers to break the bands of manual labor and turn the most arduous tasks of life over to machinery.

# The Jackson Highway

(Continued)

The musician who loves the old songs, and the melodies of the southern plantation, can find no spot in the southland richer in traditions, than the old mansion at Federal Hill, where Stephen Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home."

The naturalists will find in Muldraugh's Hill section an interesting country for research; the geologists in the cavernous formations, the botanist in the display of wild flowers and the rare ginseng, and the ornithologist in the cousins of the birds Audubon studied when he lived near these very hills.

The patriot who admires Abraham Lincoln, will be able in the Knob Creek section, to go over the same ground where he played as a boy, follow him to the old school house, and sit on the bank of the swimming hole, where he was rescued from drowning by his boyhood playmate, Austin Gollaher. At the Lincoln National Park, one may see the cabin in which he was born, drink from the never-failing spring of cool water from which he drank as a small child, and lunch under the old corner oak, where he played. The Old Stone House near Hodgenville, Hodgen's mill on Nolin, and other items of interest to Lincoln students may be seen from the Jackson Highway.

The above is by no means a complete summary of the places of interest to be visited within this twenty-five mile segment from Bardstown to Hodgenville. The Atherton Distillery, while in operation one of the largest in the world, had its beginning over a century ago back in the Knobs. Peter Atherton, the founder, was the ferry keeper on the Rolling Fork, at the mouth of Knob Creek, in those early days. The Knob Creek Stock Farm, which now takes in the old Austin Gollaher home, produces to-day some of the best saddle horses in Kentucky and is the home of Red Light, for many years the King of the five-gaited animals.

Because of poor railway accommodations it is only since the improved highway has made these places accessible, that their real historic value has been realized and appreciated.

## "Farmington"

### The Speed Homestead



The Speed Homestead

**J**OSHUA F. SPEED was without doubt Abraham Lincoln's most intimate friend. He shared his room and bed with him when Lincoln first went to Springfield, Ill. In Speed's own words the beginning of this friendship is portrayed: "I have a very large room and a very large double bed in it which you are perfectly welcome to share with me if you

choose.' 'Where is your room?' he asked. 'Upstairs' said I, pointing to the stairs leading from the store to my room. Without saying a word he took his saddle-bags on his arms, went up stairs, set them down on the floor, came down again, and with a face beaming with pleasure and smiles exclaimed, 'Well, Speed, I'm moved.' "

In the year 1841 Speed closed out his business in Springfield, and returned to his father's estate, "Farmington." Abraham Lincoln accompanied him and spent several weeks as a guest in his home. Speed's mother, Lucy G. Speed, took a great interest in her son's guest, and did much to encourage and sustain him at a time in his life when he was very despondent. Lincoln never forgot the kindness of Mrs. Speed, and after being elected to the presidency sent a photograph of himself to Mrs. Speed, upon which was the following inscription:

*For Mrs. Lucy G. Speed from whose pious hand I accepted the present of an Oxford Bible twenty years ago. Washington, D. C., October 3, 1861. A. Lincoln.*

When Lincoln was elected president he tried to persuade Joshua Speed to become Secretary of the Treasury, but he declined; later James Speed a brother of Joshua, was appointed Attorney-general and was a member of Lincoln's cabinet at the time of the assassination.



## Lincoln- Long Run Home

Site of the Lincoln Long Run Home in Jefferson County

**T**HE first Lincoln settlement in Kentucky was situated on Long Run Creek, a branch of Floyd's Fork, at a point close by the old Hughes Station, near the present Shelby county line. It was established about the year 1780 by Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of "Honest Abe." This tract of land was in the possession of Mordecai Lincoln, oldest son of Abraham Lincoln, in the year 1797, at which time it consisted of 476 acres. Mordecai had married in 1792 and probably went to keeping house in the old cabin.

When Abraham Lincoln moved from Virginia to Kentucky there were five children in the family, the youngest, Thomas, being about one year old. One day when Thomas was about six years old, while he was with his father and two brothers in the field, an Indian shot his father from ambush. The two brothers, Mordecai and Josiah, avenged the death by slaying the Indian, but the home which had known as much prosperity as was experienced by the early pioneer family, was robbed of the father and husband. The widow and the young children moved to Washington county, where the boy, Thomas, grew up to manhood. Thomas Lincoln, who married Nancy Hanks on June 12, 1806, at Beechland, Washington county, was the father of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States.

It is probable that the Lincoln cabin was in the group that comprised the primitive fortification known as Hughes' Station. When John Filson published his "History of Kentucky" in 1784, there were eighteen houses outside the stations. Most of the 30,000 people then living in the territory chose the protection offered by fenced-in communities.



## Nazareth



Nazareth Academy

**T**HE Sisters of Charity, of Nazareth, was established at St. Thomas, now called Nazareth, by Father David, on December 1, 1812. It is the Mother House now of sixty-five branch houses, which are under the oversight of this parent institution. They are distributed in the following states: Kentucky, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oregon.

The order is mainly for teaching purposes, but aside from its colleges, academies, and parochial schools, it also directs five orphanages, six hospitals, and two homes. Several establishments in Louisville are in charge of the Nazareth Sisters—Presentation Academy, Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, St. Joseph's Infirmary, St. Vincent's Orphanage, and St. Thomas' Orphanage for Boys.

The Academy at Nazareth has recently become affiliated with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. A two years' normal school course is given, and also a Junior College course. A Commercial College in Louisville is maintained. The enrollment at Nazareth is about one hundred and fifty.

A museum connected with the Academy presents a geological collection, largely contributed by former students, which is one of the best collections among the private institutions in America. Some very fine art treasures are also on exhibition including the "Adoration of the Magi" by Rubens.

The usual hours for visitors at the Academy are from one to four in the afternoon. It is to be regretted that these hours do not allow the tourist an opportunity to visit the academy, if the schedule in this guide book is followed and the itinerary completed within the hours specified.



## Bardstown

**T**HE Court House at Bardstown contains two documents that are of great value to those interested in Lincoln history. One may see on file here the appraisal of the estate of Abraham Lincoln, the paternal grandfather of the president and the father of Thomas Lincoln, also the will of Joseph Hanks, the maternal grandfather of the president.



Nelson County Court House  
at Bardstown, Ky.

The appraisal of the Lincoln estate, dated March 10, 1798, may be summarized as follows: 2 horses, 8 head of cattle, bar spear-plough and tackling, 3 weeding hoes, flax wheel, pair smoothing irons, 1 dozen pewter plates, 2 pewter dishes, Dutch oven and cule, small iron kettle and cule, tool adz, hand saw, 3 augers, 3 knives, 3 guns, 2 pot tram-mels, 2 feather beds and furniture, 1 bed and turkey feathers and furniture, steeking iron, candle stick, axe. The total valuation was placed at £68-16s-6d.

The will of Joseph Hanks was probated at Bardstown on May 14, 1793. The following items were bequeathed to his children: Thomas, one sorrel horse called "Major;" Joshua, one gray mare called "Bonny;" William, one gray horse called "Gilbert;" Charles, one roan horse called "Dove;" Joseph, one sorrel horse called "Bald," also the land whereon I now live, containing one hundred and fifty acres; Elizabeth, one heifer yearling called "Gentle;" Polly, one heifer yearling called "Lady;" Nancy, one heifer yearling called "Piedy." (This last daughter, Nancy, was the mother of President Lincoln.)

The last item in the will pertains to the bequest to his wife. "I give and bequeath to my wife, Nancy, all and singular, my whole estate during her life. Afterwards to be equally divided between all my children."

## Federal Hill



Federal Hill, where "My Old Kentucky Home" was written

FEDERAL HILL is one of the richest historical treasures of Kentucky, not only because it offered the inspiration for the writing of "My Old Kentucky Home," but also because it represents a type of the dignified old mansions of the earlier days. It contains many heirlooms of one of Kentucky's most prominent families, the Rowans.

As early as 1795 the site now occupied by this classic old mansion was the center of a 1,500 acre plantation to which John Rowan came from Pennsylvania. The present structure was built by Mr. Rowan in 1825. The estate which now includes 236 acres of the original tract, has never left the control of the immediate family. The present custodian, Mrs. Madge Rowan Frost, who is occupying the homestead while preparations for its opening to the public are being made by the state, is a grand-daughter of the builder, John Rowan.

Stephen Foster was born near Pittsburgh on July 4, 1826. At the age of thirteen the boy began writing ballads. At seventeen, working as a clerk in Cincinnati, he composed "Old Uncle Ned," and at the age of twenty-six, while on a visit to his cousin, young John Rowan, of Federal Hill, early in the fall of 1852, he composed his most famous folk song, "My Old Kentucky Home." The song was undoubtedly inspired by the children rolling on the floor in the slave quarters, with the ripening corn in the fields as a setting. The tradition most generally accepted relative to the composition of the song, calls for the presence of his beautiful sister, Charlotte, who sang the words he had just composed to the accompaniment of his flute, as they stood under the trees in front of the old mansion. Among the antiques which have been con-

# Federal Hill

(Continued)

served and are now on display in the mansion, is an old secretary on which Foster prepared the final composition of this famous song.

Among many other songs, Foster composed the following familiar melodies: "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," "My Old Dog Tray," "Maggie By My Side," "The Hazel Dell," "Hard Times Come Again No More," "Camptown Races," and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming."

## My Old Kentucky Home

Stephen Foster

The sun shines bright in the Old Kentucky Home,  
'Tis summer, the darkies are gay,  
The corn-top's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom,  
While the birds make music all the day.  
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,  
All merry, all happy and bright,  
By'm-by hard times comes a knocking at the door,  
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

They hunt no more for the possum and the coon,  
On the meadow, the hill and the shore,  
They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon,  
On the bench by the old cabin door.  
The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,  
With sorrow where all was delight;  
The time has come when the darkies have to part,  
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

The head must bow and the back will have to bend,  
Wherever the darky may go;  
A few more days and the trouble all will end,  
In the field where the sugar canes grow.  
A few more days for to tote the weary load,  
No matter, 'twill never be light,  
A few more days till we totter on the road,  
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Chorus

Weep no more, my lady,  
O weep no more to-day,  
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,  
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

## St. Joseph's Cathedral



St. Joseph's Cathedral,  
Bardstown, Ky.

**T**HE first Cathedral west of the Alleghanies, and the second in the United States, is situated at Bardstown. The beautiful edifice was erected from materials found in the immediate vicinity, the brick having been burnt on the grounds. The mammoth pillars were hewed by hand from giant trees of the neighboring forest, and the

interior work of solid walnut was prepared by the skilled native workmen with painstaking care. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Flaget on July 16, 1816, and in the summer of 1819 this building, considered the finest church structure in the west, was brought to completion.

This Cathedral was the magnetic power that drew into this immediate community a large Catholic population. Several large churches look back to this institution as the mother church, and in the early days Bardstown was known as the "Rome of the West." Contemporaneous with the religious influence exerted by St. Joseph's Cathedral, there grew up an educational program that was to offer rare opportunities for higher education in this pioneer state. Some of the ablest of the early statesmen of Kentucky were educated at St. Joseph's College. The neighboring colleges for women gave to them an equal opportunity with the men. There is probably no section of America where educational facilities for Catholic children are more ideal than in this location, which was originally the parish of the beautiful St. Joseph's Cathedral.

The wonder of the cathedral, however, is not found in its architecture, but in the priceless group of paintings that grace the interior walls. The paintings were presented to the first Bishop, the Right Reverend Benedict Joseph Flaget, by Louis

# St. Joseph's Cathedral

(Continued)

Phillipe, King of France, and his father-in-law, Francis I, King of the two Sicilys. Louis Phillipe visited Bardstown probably in the spring of 1797, which at that time had a considerable Catholic settlement. Rev. Charles Nerinckx, who came from Belgium to Bardstown in 1805, was a personal friend of Louis Phillipe, and it was through his solicitation that the famous paintings by the masters found their way to St. Joseph's Cathedral. The old bell which is still used as a call to worship, is also a gift from Louis Phillipe.

The nine paintings represent the work of six artists—Rubens, Van Dyck, Van Bree, Van Eyck, Murillo and an unknown artist.

In the sanctuary are three paintings:

Over the altar, "The Crucifixion," Van Bree.

To the right, "The Winged Saint," Van Dyck.

To the left, "St. Peter in Chains," Van Dyck.

On the right wall of the nave, beginning in order from the altar, are the following three paintings:

1. "The Flaying of St. Bartholomew," Rubens.

2. "The Descent of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost," Van Eyck.

3. "St. Aloysius Teaching the Youths," artist unknown.

On the left wall of the nave beginning in order from the altar are the following paintings:

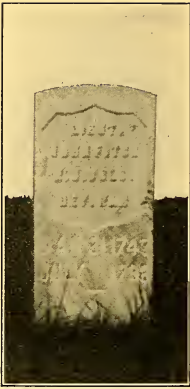
1. "The Crowning of the Blessed Virgin," Murillo.

2. "Saint John the Baptist," Van Dyck.

3. "The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin," Van Eyck.

This collection of paintings represents one of the richest treasures of the old artists in the new world, and is valued at more than a million dollars.

## John Fitch's Grave



Tombstone at the Grave of  
John Fitch

**J**OHAN FITCH, who tradition declares was the inventor of the first steamboat, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, on January 21, 1743. After receiving a common school education, the lure of the ocean could not be denied. He soon tired of the life of a sailor, nevertheless the seed had been planted in his mind that germinated into

the phenomenal invention of after years. During the War of Independence he accumulated a considerable fortune by selling merchandise to the American troops. In the year 1780 he became deputy surveyor in Kentucky county, and in 1781 when Kentucky county was divided into Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln counties, he entered 1,000 acres of land in Jefferson county.

It was the beautiful Ohio, the daughter of the proud "Father of Waters," that inspired Fitch. Here on the great river, the seed sown so long ago, warmed by the necessity of a driving power greater than the well-filled sails could provide, grew into an idea that produced a steam-driven craft, able to proceed up-stream. Tradition states that here at Bardstown on a small pond he first experimented with the power boat. He formed a company to finance his invention, and the first steamboat was launched on the Delaware River in 1786. In the summer of 1790, on the same river, a steamboat of his own construction was used for the conveyance of passengers. He was not successful in the project, however, and later went to France to seek further financial aid and support, but failed to impress the Frenchmen with his strange craft.

He returned to America and settled at Bardstown, Kentucky. He became despondent over his unsuccessful attempts to have his invention patented, and took his own life on July 2, 1798.

## Gethsemani Abbey

**T**HERE are few Kentuckians who realize that within their border is situated the first monastery in the United States to become an Abbey. The body of religious monks which form this community have chosen as their vocation, prayer, penance, and labor, typical of those entering the monastic orders in the Middle Ages. Prayers and daily mass take up about six hours of the day. The most notable form of penance is perpetual silence. Labor about the farm and dairy provides sustenance for the community. The long cloak-like wearing apparel with cape attached and the wooden shoes worn by some of the monks give them a very primitive appearance. The clothes are not removed upon retiring, and the bed is a hard straw mattress, resting upon boards.

The first group of Monks of the Trappist order came to this country about 1805 and settled on Pottinger's Creek, not far from the site of the present Abbey, but in a few years moved farther west. The nucleus for the present community arrived in America in 1848 and came from the Monastery of Melleray in France, because of the crowded condition there, and on the solicitation of the Bishop of Louisville. The original buildings which composed the Abbey were of logs, but in November, 1866, the present structure was completed.

While the rules of the order will not permit women to go beyond the guest hall, the hospitality of the monks is very generous in receiving male visitors. The guest master is very courteous in showing the places of interest in the Abbey, and explaining the rules and regulations of the order. The visiting hours are from 9 until 10:30 A. M. and from 1:30 until 3 P. M. No visitors are received on Sunday.



Abbey of our Lady of Gethsemani,  
Trappist, Ky.





## Lincoln- Knob Creek Home

Site of Lincoln's Knob Creek Home in Larue County

**T**HE Lincolns moved from the farm where Abraham was born in the year 1811 when Abraham was two years old. They lived at Knob Creek during the rest of their Kentucky residence, leaving for Indiana in the fall of 1816. It was here that Abraham and his boyhood friend, Austin Gollaher, played together, the scene of so many traditional stories of his youth.

About one hundred yards up the first gully on the right after passing through Athertonville, going north, is the traditional site of the school house which Abraham Lincoln attended. The old log building was standing as late as 1919, but since then has been razed and burned. There is documentary evidence that there was a log school house on Knob Creek as early as 1800. At this school Abraham Lincoln and his sister, Sarah, learned "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic." Their first teacher was Zachariah Riney, who lived over on the Rolling Fork River, and who had come from Washington County. The other teacher who contributed to the early instruction of Abraham and Sarah was Caleb Hazel. He was a close friend of the Lincolns and lived on the adjoining farm. He wrote a good hand, and public documents which he wrote show him to have been a man of considerable ability for those early days.

The home of Austin Gollaher, now marked by the heap of stones that composed the chimney of the cabin, stood about two miles up the first road on the right, leading from the Jackson Highway after passing the site of the school house in Knob Creek. On the left just before reaching this road is the pool in which tradition says Austin Gollaher saved Abraham Lincoln from drowning.



# Lincoln—Knob Creek Home

(Continued)

The site of the old Lincoln cabin, long since removed, is in the field to the right of the road as one travels north, just after the Jackson Highway crosses the bridge over Knob Creek, about two miles from Athertonville. While the Lincolns were living at this home, a second son was born to Thomas and Nancy Lincoln. This boy was named Thomas after his father, Abraham having been named after his grandfather. The baby only lived a short time, and tradition says he was buried in Little Mount Cemetery, on the old road that led from Knob Creek to Nolin River.

While Lincoln was president he told this reminiscence about this old Knob Creek home.

"I remember that old home very well. Our farm was composed of three fields. It lay in the valley surrounded by high hills and deep gorges. Sometimes when there came a big rain in the hills the water would come down through the gorges and spread all over the farm. The last thing that I remember doing there was one Saturday afternoon; the other boys planted the corn in what we called the big field; it contained seven acres, and I dropped the pumpkin seed. I dropped two seeds every other hill and every other row. The next Sunday morning there came a big rain in the hills, it did not rain a drop in the valley, but the water coming down through the gorges, washed ground, corn, pumpkin seeds and all clear off the field."

The Knob Creek home was the last Kentucky home of the Lincolns. Difficulty in securing a proper title to this farm, caused Thomas Lincoln to move his family to Indiana. The Knob Creek bottoms were probably the best pieces of land he ever owned, and the annual alluvial deposits made possible by the heavy rains in the surrounding knobs, make these bottoms very productive and of high agricultural value.



## Mul- draugh's Hill

High Cliffs at a Sharp Curve on Muldraugh's Hill

**M**ULDRAUGH'S HILL offers the real scenic feature of the Jackson Highway in Kentucky, and the observer can see by the cavernous formations, why the James Brothers chose these hills as the hiding place of their desperado band. The Jackson Highway, from the bridge crossing Rolling Fork River to the top of Muldraugh's Hill, was granted the first appropriation by the state for road work. The reason for this appropriation being suggested in the order, "because of the sparse population, amount of labor necessary, and the importance of the highway as the route of travel between the North and the South." The state expended about \$100,000 on this project, but it proved a good investment, as a toll system in operation as late as 1898, brought in a sum much greater than the amount expended.

This segment of road from the Rolling Fork bridge to the foot of the Big Hill, is the same on which Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, was surveyor in the year 1816, and he held this position when he left for Indiana. The following court order dated Monday, May 10, 1816, affirms this fact. "Ordered that Thomas Lincoln be, and he is hereby appointed, surveyor of that part of the road leading from Nolin to Bardstown, which lies between the Big Hill and the Rolling Fork, in place of George Redman and all the hands that assisted said Redman, do assist said Lincoln in keeping the road in repair."

If one will stop at the abrupt turn a short distance up the hill he may get a view of a long stretch of this road which Lincoln supervised. The appropriation by the state was made but five years after Lincoln was surveyor.

## Hodgenville

**I**N the early days of Hardin county great rivalry existed between the settlement on Nolin, now Hodgenville, and the settlement in Severns Valley, now Elizabethtown. Both were striving to secure the county seat, and the controversy became so warm that even the two divisions of the old Severns Valley Baptist Church, one meeting at Severns Valley, and the other at Nolin, became en-

gaged in the dispute, which divided the church. Elizabethtown was finally made the seat. In 1843 Larue county was established and Hodgenville became the county seat of the newly formed county, it having become a town as early as 1818.

The chief object of interest at Hodgenville is the heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, which stands in the Court House square. It is the work of A. A. Weinman, the favorite pupil of the great St. Gaudens, and took 22 months for completion. The statue was unveiled on May 31, 1909.

The Congress of the United States of America appropriated \$10,000 and the Legislature of Kentucky contributed \$2,500. Under the direction of the Ladies' Lincoln League of Hodgenville, the park surrounding the square was improved, and the subscription list for the purpose was headed by Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, with a gift of \$1,000. Mr. John Burton, of Milwaukee, was really the first person to suggest the erection of the monument and probably the first real subscriber to the project.

The site of old Hodgen's mill, on which now stands a mill of later date, may be seen from the bridge over Nolin River at the foot of Main Street. This bridge is crossed by the road leading to Elizabethtown.



Bronze Statue of Lincoln at  
Hodgenville, Ky.

## Lincoln National Park



Plaza at Lincoln National Park

THE most sacred spot on Kentucky soil is the birth place of Abraham Lincoln. The granite structure which houses the cabin in which Lincoln was born, built by admiring Americans, is a beautiful tribute to his greatness, but the old pile of logs within the structure, built by pioneer Kentuckians, is the greater monument.

The presentation of the Lincoln farm and its appurtenances to the United States Government was made possible by the organized effort of the Lincoln Farm Association, of which Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, Richard Lloyd Jones and Robert J. Collier, were the moving spirits. The association raised \$385,000 by public subscription, for the improvement and maintenance of the park.

In the early winter of 1808, Thomas and Nancy Lincoln with their daughter Sarah, who was nearly two years of age, moved from Elizabethtown to this farm, where on February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born. They lived here a little more than two years, when they moved to the Knob Creek home. During this residence on Nolin they were living near many of the close relatives of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

The cabin, which is the most interesting feature at the park, was purchased shortly after the civil war, by George Rodman, whose parents were neighbors of the Lincolns. Since then it has been used as a school, tenant house, negro quarters, and in 1894 started on an exhibition itinerary. It finally came into the possession of the Lincoln Farm Association in 1909, and was once more brought back to the original site.

Other points of interest at the park are the spring, the old corner oak, the rail fence, and the many unique natural contributions.



## Mammoth Cave

Mammoth Cave Headquarters

**F**ORTY-NINE miles south of the birthplace of Lincoln is Mammoth Cave, one of the seven wonders of the world. If only the natural wonders are considered, it is doubtful if any is more marvelous than this subterranean realm. If the avenues were broad enough and ran in the desired direction, the trip from the Lincoln Farm to the Cave might be made under ground, with an alternate route for return. One point of interest in the Cave is six miles from the entrance by the most direct route. The owners thought it necessary to purchase 2,279 acres of land to prevent another opening from being made on adjacent property, and yet there has recently been opened a new entrance to Mammoth Cave near the Dixie Highway. The best authority on this natural wonder is Prof. H. C. Hovey, D.D., who asserts that there is probably as much new territory undiscovered, as is contained in the present area.

The cave was known at the time the Lincolns lived in Kentucky as Gatewood's Salt Peter Cave, and as early as 1812 was used as a salt peter works. Some years later Gatewood developed the cave for exhibition purposes.

Trips through the cave may be taken over four different routes conducted by efficient guides. A summary of the trips follows:

1. The Echo River, Pits and Dome Route (four hours).
2. The Star Chamber, Gothic Avenue Route (three and one-half hours).
3. The Main Cave and New Discovery Route (five hours).
4. The Echo River, Cleveland Avenue Route (eight hours).

The rates for the trips are, one trip \$2.00, two trips \$3.00, three trips \$4.00, four trips \$5.00.

NOTE: Mammoth Cave can be made in one day from Lincoln Loop. Leave Hodgenville or Elizabethtown at noon, returning next day at noon. Itinerary can be taken up at point left in detour to cave.



## The Dixie Highway

Dixie Highway Through Camp Henry Knox

**T**HE Dixie Highway is the favorite route for tourists who winter in the South. There are two divisions of the Highway intersecting Kentucky, the eastern segment via Lexington and the western section via Louisville. While the Dixie Highway from Elizabethtown to Louisville does not offer so many places of historic interest, as the Jackson Highway from Louisville to Hodgenville, its traffic is much heavier.

Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, was one of the original petitioners for the opening of a section of this road in Hardin county. The writer recently discovered a document dated in 1803 with the introductory words as follows: "To the Worshipful, the Justices of the County Court of Hardin county. Your petitioners humbly show that they are in great need of a road from the River Ohio to the court house in said county, . . ." Thomas Lincoln was residing within four miles of the present Dixie Highway at that early date, and his name appears on the petition.

Like the Jackson Highway, the Dixie was first known as the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, and was so called until the spring of 1912. At that time influential men desiring to conserve the old road from Louisville to Nashville, called a meeting at Elizabethtown and gave the old road a new name, "The Lincoln and Jackson Highway." Improvements were begun immediately, including the building of a steel bridge over Salt River.

On April 3, 1915, the governors of seven states, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida, with other interested citizens, met at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and organized the Dixie Highway Association. The project included

# The Dixie Highway

(Continued)

the "Lincoln and Jackson Highway" and reached from the most northern boundary of Michigan to the most southern boundary of Florida, the western division crossing the Lincoln Highway at South Bend, Ind., and the Lee Highway at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The locating of Camp Henry Knox on the Dixie Highway, made advisable the changing of the road bed from the more direct route it had previously followed, to a detour which leads through the camp. While the tourist will appreciate the concrete road, much beautiful scenery is sacrificed by the change of the road bed.

West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, is the only town of any size between Elizabethtown and Louisville. Nearly every Kentuckian has heard the tradition which coined the expression in general use among politicians at election time, "Going up Salt River." It is said that during the campaign of 1832, Henry Clay was to make his closing appeal at a great mass meeting at Louisville. The pilot who was conveying Clay up the Ohio to make the speaking engagement at Louisville, confused because of fog and high water, mistook the Salt River for the Ohio, and had traveled such a distance up the stream before he recognized his mistake, that he was not able to land Mr. Clay in Louisville in time for the closing speech of the campaign. Clay attributed his defeat to his ride up Salt River. It is rather difficult now for tourists to distinguish Salt River from the Ohio during high waters. Floods continue to menace travel to and from Louisville over the Dixie Highway at certain seasons of the year, when the river is over its banks.

The government has recently made the entire segment of the Dixie Highway from Elizabethtown to Louisville a national road project, which will guarantee a good hard surface road for all time to come. The road entering Louisville passes through a rapidly growing manufacturing district at the city limits, and later through a beautiful residential section; into the heart of the business section.



## Lincoln— Elizabethtown Home



Old tree near site of Lincoln Home

**A**FTER Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married at Beechland, in Washington county, in the month of June, 1806, they moved to Elizabethtown, where their first child was born in February of the following year. She was named Sarah Lincoln, and after the family

had moved to Indiana, and several years after the death of her mother, she married Aaron Grisby. She died at Gentryville in 1828.

Tradition states that Thomas Lincoln built the cabin into which they moved, and it was located just outside of what was then the town limits on a lot which was apparently owned by Robert Houston. The site is about 300 feet north of the Dixie Highway bridge over Middle Creek, near the L. & N. Railroad Station. An old poplar tree stands near the immediate site. In 1869, when Samuel Haycraft wrote his history of Elizabethtown, the cabin was still standing.

The Lincolns only lived in Elizabethtown about two years. During this time Thomas Lincoln was engaged to construct a large sawmill for Denton Geoghegan, and several houses which were standing a half century ago were said to have been partly constructed by him. Data thus far gathered suggests that the Lincolns were not poverty stricken at this time, and that their home was as good as the average pioneer home of that early day. They moved to the farm where Abraham Lincoln was born in the fall or early in the winter of 1808.

Thomas Lincoln also married his second wife in Elizabethtown. Nancy Hanks Lincoln died in Indiana on October 5, 1818, and on December 2, 1819, he returned to Elizabethtown and married a widow by the name of Sally Bush Johnston. Tradi-



# Lincoln-Elizabethtown Home

(Continued)

tion says that Mrs. Johnston was an old sweetheart of Lincoln's. The house in which the wedding took place has recently been razed, the site being on Main Street opposite the county jail.

The Elizabethtown Woman's Club has recently superintended the construction of a memorial to Sarah Bush Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, which occupies a site on the court house square. The base stone used for the bronze tablet was secured on the Mill Creek farm, where Thomas Lincoln lived when he first came to Hardin county. The inscription on the marker follows:

## Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln

The Parents of

## Abraham Lincoln

*Lived in Elizabethtown from the time of their marriage, June 12, 1806, until their removal, in the fall of 1808, to the farm near Hodgenville where Abraham Lincoln was born. Sarah, their first child, was born here.*

*A year after the death of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Indiana, Thomas Lincoln returned and on December 2, 1819, married here Mrs. Sally Bush Johnston, a resident of Elizabethtown, who became the beloved foster mother of Abraham Lincoln.*

Hon. John B. Helm, who later moved to Hannibal, Mo., when a clerk in a store at Elizabethtown, knew Lincoln as a small boy. Lincoln, after he became the nominee for president, visited Helm at Hannibal and told the following story in his presence: "Gentlemen, here is the first man I ever knew that wore store clothes all the week, and this is the same man who fed me on sugar as I sat upon a nail keg in the store."

Ben Hardin Helm, a son of Gov. John L. Helm, married a half sister of Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln.

## Elizabethtown

**E**LIZABETHTOWN is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been established in October, 1797. It was named for the wife of the "Proprietor" at that time, Andrew Hynes.

On the 17th day of June, 1781, eighteen people organized the Regular Baptist Church of Severns Valley. It is now the oldest Baptist organization west of the



Court House, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Alleghany Mountains, and worships in a modern church on the Dixie Highway to the left of the school building.

John James Audubon, one of the world's greatest ornithologists, in the early part of his Kentucky residence kept a store in Elizabethtown, in partnership with a man named Rozier.

Well grounded tradition states that James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States, at one time practiced law in Elizabethtown. If this be true Hardin county had claims on two consecutive presidents, Buchanan and Lincoln.

During the Civil War Elizabethtown was occupied by northern troops. Morgan's men attacked the town with heavy guns from the top of Cemetery Hill, and in the bombardment must have fired directly over the cabin in which the parents of Abraham Lincoln had once lived. Several old houses still carry the scars of the attack. One of the balls fired may still be seen in the wall of the old First-Hardin National Bank building. A large cavity in the corner tree at the Union Bank and Trust Building, is also said to have been made by a cannon ball fired during the raid.

Just outside the town on the Dixie Highway, towards Louisville, is the old Helm estate. This was the residence of Gov. John L. Helm who was the first president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and one of the leaders in launching the project.



## Lincoln- Mill Creek Home

Present Site of Lincoln's Mill Creek Home!

**A** BRAHAM Lincoln, grandfather of the president, was a land owner in what was later Hardin county, as early as 1783, when he purchased 2,268 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land on Green River. It is evident that he purchased it for investment, and never lived upon the tract.

His youngest son, Thomas, the father of the president, bought his first piece of land in 1803, probably using money which he had received from the settlement of his father's estate. It is evident from documents on file, that Thomas Lincoln came to live on this tract of 238 acres, but it is difficult to ascertain how long he kept bachelor's quarters on this farm.

The land has been located on the headwaters of Mill Creek, about 12 miles from Elizabethtown over the old Shepherdsville road. It is about six miles from the Dixie Highway, at a point ten miles from Elizabethtown, where a dirt road leads to Mill Creek Church. Some of the relatives of Lincoln are buried in the old Mill Creek grave yard, and it is evident that there was quite a settlement in the immediate locality in the early history of the county.

Thomas Lincoln owned this land until October 27, 1814, when he sold the property to Charles Melton, the names of both Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Lincoln appearing on the deed. Descendants of Charles Melton still own and live on a portion of this farm, which has been in the family over one hundred years. It is doubtful if Thomas Lincoln lived on the place after he married Nancy Hanks.

Close by the Mill Creek Farm were the homes of William Brumfield and Ralph Crume, who married the two sisters of Thomas Lincoln, father of the president.



## Camp Henry Knox

Officers' Club, Camp Henry Knox, Kentucky

**W**ITH America's entrance into the World War, temporary mobilization camps were established throughout the country. One of these camps was situated at West Point, Ky., near the mouth of Salt River. With the coming of great military leaders to the camp, it was soon discovered that one of the best locations in the United States for an artillery range was to be found nearby in the hills of Hardin county. This was the beginning of the building of Camp Henry Knox.

The camp was named after General Henry Knox, of revolutionary fame. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1750, and at the age of 21 opened a book store in Boston. He fought at Bunker Hill and Trenton, later becoming the senior officer in the United States Army. From 1785 to 1794 he was Secretary of War, and was the first person to hold this position after the organization of the Federal Government.

While most of the emergency camps have been abandoned, it is possible that Camp Knox will be retained as a permanent training camp. Quarters for 30,000 troops are provided. The original plans called for the purchase of about 50,000 acres, the present boundaries include close to 30,000 acres. Most of this land is in Hardin county, but small areas have been secured across the line in Meade and Bullitt. When the tourist enters the camp at New Stithton, the southern boundary, he travels on the Dixie Highway 12 miles before he reaches the northern boundary at the mouth of Salt River. Nearly all branches of inland service have been represented at the camp. National Guardsmen to the number of 60,000 annually are expected to take two weeks' training at the camp.

# Migrations of Lincoln's Ancestors in Kentucky

## *ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Grandfather of the President.*

1780-1781—Made a trip to Kentucky and entered land.

1781-1782—Returned to Rockingham county, Va., after family.

1782-1786—Lived on Long Run of Floyd Fork, Jefferson county. Killed here by Indians in 1786.

## *THOMAS LINCOLN—Father of the President.*

1786-1796—Lived with widowed mother in Washington county.

1796-1797—Lived with Uncle Isaac Lincoln in Tennessee.

1797-1802—Again in Washington county, Ky.

1802-1803—Probably with sister in Hardin county.

1803-1805—On his own Mill Creek Farm.

1806-1808—Married Nancy Hanks June 12, 1806, in Washington county. Went to housekeeping in Elizabethtown. First child, Sarah Lincoln, born at Elizabethtown.

1808-1811—On South Fork of Nolin. Abraham Lincoln born here February 12, 1809.

1811-1816—On the Knob Creek Farm. One other child, a boy, named Thomas, born here, died early. Moved to Indiana in the fall or early winter, 1816.

(Compiled from research by writer of this booklet).

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